

REPORT
CD NO.

DATE OF
INFORMATION 1946 - 1952

DATE DIST. 16 Aug 1952

NO. OF PAGES 5

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF ESPIONAGE ACT 56 U. S. C. 31 AND 33, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

PROGRESS IN CONSTRUCTION WORK AND PUBLIC SERVICES
IN MOLDAVIA, GEORGIA, AND AZERBAIDZHAN

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Moldavian SSR

More than 515,000 square meters of living space have been put into use in towns, rayon centers, and in the rural areas of the Moldavian SSR in the postwar period. By the end of 1951, more than 50,000 square meters of living space were to have been put into use.(1) A total of 500 kolkhoz brick and tile plants, forge, wood-processing, and other shops were built during 1951.(2)

The towns of Kishinev, Bel'tskiy, Kagul, and Tiraspol' are developing along a general plan worked out by Moldavian architects.⁽³⁾ In 1951, the beginning of the construction of five-story buildings marked a stage in the development towards multistory construction in the cities of the republic.⁽⁴⁾

In the past 2 years, 38 million rubles were spent on construction in Kishinev, and 27,000 square meters of living space were made available for use. Construction funds have not been used satisfactorily, and construction of living space fell short by about 15,000 square meters in 1950 - 1951. A considerable amount of the existing living space is not used for the purpose for which it was built. (5)

In 1951, 60 new streets appeared in Kishinev.(6) Some of the old and new streets in Kishinev have been renamed as many as three times in 1951 and 1952, thereby creating great confusion in regard to addresses.(7)

On 29 January 1952, the executive committee of the Kishinev City Soviet decided to obligate all leaders of organizations and enterprises with housing resources to install electric lights for illuminating house numbers within a month. All entrances to institutions and enterprises were to be lit electrically

- 1 -

CLASSIFICATION **CONFIDENTIAL**

CLASSIFICATION		DISTRIBUTION	
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NSRB	
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FBI	

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

within 2 weeks.(8) In 3 months all houses under the local soviets were to have number signs. The organs of the militia and the city housing administration were made responsible for supervising the execution of these decisions.(9)

More than 120 multistory buildings are now under construction in Kishinev. The more than 20 enterprises which are being built at present include sewing and felt fiber factories, an enamelware plant, and the largest mechanized brick plant in the republic.(10)

The 1952 plan provides for the construction of 17,200 square meters of living space in Kishinev. The results for the first quarter 1952 show that the construction organizations have done unsatisfactory work so far. Only 76 percent of the capital allotted for the first quarter was used.(5)

In the last 2 years more than ten new buildings, including a hotel, a secondary school, and dwelling houses were built in Bendery. One million rubles are to be spent on the adornment and improvement of the town in 1952.(8)

During the postwar years more than 1,000 houses and 38 streets and squares were built in the new workers' settlements which have sprung up on the outskirts of Tiraspol'. The houses are supplied with water and electricity.(11)

More than 4 million rubles are to be spent on the construction of dwelling houses and cultural and municipal institutions of Ungeny in 1952.(12)

Georgian SSR

The construction of new and the reconstruction of existing enterprises of the meat and dairy industry has been broadly expanded. Sausage-producing enterprises have been built in Rustavi, Tkibali, and Zestafoni. The construction of one of the largest milk combines in the country has been completed in Tbilisi.(16)

Construction organizations have been charged with increasing building costs in the Georgian SSR. In 1951, the Gruzstroy trust increased its expenditures by 5 million rubles and the Tbilisstroy trust by nearly 9 million rubles. Several ministries continued to do unsatisfactory work in the first quarter 1952.(17)

At the beginning of 1951, 140 buildings with 225,000 square meters of usable space were under construction in Tbilisi; 100 of them were dwelling houses. In 1951, 104,726,000 rubles were invested in the city economy by the executive committee of the Tbilisi City Soviet. More than 34 million rubles of this sum were spent on capital construction.(13) The city received 20,000 square meters of living space in 1951 (14), and 38 buildings were put into use.(13)

Construction work has not been carried out satisfactorily in Tbilisi. Dwelling houses are under construction for 5-10 years, while in Moscow a five-to six-story house is built in 5-6 months. The Tbilisstroy trust has been guilty of defective work.(15) In 1951, it used only 38,786,000 rubles and fulfilled the yearly plan by 87.7 percent.(13)

Frequently, engineering principles were violated in the construction of a house, and it was put into use without being finished. For example, the trust erected a house in 1949 which needs repairs already. Its doors do not close tightly, its walls have big cracks, the plaster on the walls and ceilings is cracked, and none of the basic conveniences are working. Sewage pipes are clogged with trash left over from the construction work, the roof leaks,

- 2 -

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL

the stairways are rickety, and the supply of water and electricity is frequently interrupted. Other construction organizations have also done poor work. The members of the Tbilisi party committee and the city soviet have met the situation unsatisfactorily. They arrive and leave work whenever they feel like it, and lock themselves in their offices and refuse to see anyone.(15)

In 1951, 95,000 square meters of roads were paved, and more than 195,000 square meters of streets and squares were covered with asphalt.(13) Some 270,000 square meters of bridges and sidewalks were covered with asphalt in 1951. The Administration for Road and Bridge Construction of the executive committee of the city soviet surpassed the plan for asphaltting by 40,000 square meters.(18)

The gross income of the Streetcar and Trolley Bus Administration in Tbilisi in 1951 was about 45 million rubles.(13) At present, up to 230 streetcars and trolleybuses operate daily in the Georgian capital. In 1951, the city received more than 40 410-177 busses. Tbilisi stores of the Main Administration for Automobile and Tractor Sales sold 3,500 automobiles to the citizens of Tbilisi in 1951.(19)

The Bulach vaskiy Water Supply System has been completed and now furnishes water to Tbilisi.(20) A report of 14 December 1951 indicated that up to that date rock excavation totaled 200,000 cubic meters, and the volume of reinforced-concrete and concrete jobs 10,000 cubic meters.(21)

Grma-Gele and Avchala, which constitute a new industrial district of Tbilisi, occupy an area of over 15 square kilometers. They became a part of the city 4 years ago. Avchal'skoye Shosse is an extension of Sovetskaya ulitsa in Leninskiy Rayon. It leads to large industrial enterprises, including a champagne combine, a tea packing factory, brandy plants, a railroad engine repair plant, a cotton textile plant, the "Tsentrolit" Plant, Gruzsel'stroy's metallic structures plant, brickyards, and many others.(22)

The 1952 plan calls for the expenditure of 105,370,000 rubles for public welfare in Tbilisi.(15) As of 15 January 1952, houses with a total area of 70,000 square meters of living space were under construction in different rayons of the Georgian capital.(14)

Cold-storage, dairy, beer, and fish-smoking plants are under construction in the growing town of Sukhumi. The ministries and administrations involved pay little heed to completing the construction of enterprises on time. The fish-smoking plant and brewery have been under construction for several years. Putting these enterprises to use on time will require 745,000 more rubles and no less than 500,000 rubles' working capital for equipment and materials.(17)

In Tkvarcheli, 32,000 square meters of living space were put into operation in the course of the postwar Five-Year Plan. Construction activities in 1951 included the erection of buildings for a railroad station, hotels, a secondary school, hospital, and polyclinic. The town now has nine schools, eight clubs, six libraries, and many other institutes. A palace of culture, secondary school, stadium, and dwelling houses for miners were also constructed.(23)

During the postwar years, 141,000 square meters of streets, roads, and sidewalks in the town and environs of Telavi were covered with asphalt and paved.(24)

In Gori, Tsentral'nyy prospekt imeni Stalina, which is to be the main street of town, is under construction. Its width is 42 meters and it stretches from the station to Stalin's house.(25)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

Construction is under way in the mining town of Chiatura, which is growing up along the mountainous banks of the Kirrila River. The reconstruction of ulitsa Stalina, one of the main streets in the city, is being completed.(26)

The Kutaysi department of Gruzavtotrans received five 50-seat ZIS-155 busses.(27)

In Batum, streets and sidewalks with a total area of 100,000 square meters have been covered with asphalt.(28) The park of culture and rest imeni Stalina has been expanded by 90,000 square meters.(29)

The construction of a bridge over the Liakhva River has been completed. The inhabitants of the settlements of Kemesta, Galda, Dzartsemi Sveri, and Kheyti can now reach the rayon center of Stalina by the shortest and most convenient route.(30)

Azerbaydzhan SSR

Of the 138 million rubles allotted for residential construction in Baku in 1951, 97 million were used in the first 10 months. The plan for putting residential houses in use was fulfilled only 34.6 percent; construction machinery was used at only half power, the work was badly organized, and there was a lack of high-quality materials.(31) In 1951, 47,400 square meters of new living space and a new 45,000-seat stadium were put into use. The inhabitants of Baku received 14.3 percent more water, 10.3 percent more gas, and 4 percent more electricity than in 1950. The former Krivaya ulitsa is hardly recognizable in the new broad ulitsa imeni Kolomeytseva. Ploshchad' imeni Sabira has been expanded and the square at the Dom Pravitel'stva of Azerbaydzhan SSR which was opened on 7 November 1951 is now called Ploshchad' imeni Stalina.(32) The number of busses in Baku is being increased constantly. In January, the Ministry of Automobile Transport Azerbaydzhan SSR received eight new 50-seat ZIS-155 busses and two GAZ-651 busses; 50 taxis were added to the city motor pool.(33)

A branch of the All-Union Office for the Installation of Electric Clocks was opened in Baku 4 years ago. In 1951, a collective of this office installed about 2,000 electric clocks at businesses, plants, and factories. Such work is being carried out in Nikha, Kuta, and other towns. In 1952, more than 2,000 electric clocks are to be installed at enterprises and institutions.(34)

The Council of Ministers Azerbaydzhan SSR and the Tsk KP(b) of Azerbaydzhan have decided to concentrate construction work in Baku in 1952 on the main routes of the city and the highland plateau. Building will be done on prospekt Stalina, ulitsa 28 Aprelya, ulitsa Nizami, ulitsa Gusi Gadzhiyeva, Kommunisticheskaya ulitsa, and Sovetskaya ulitsa. Thirty of the 100 large new dwelling houses which will be built on these streets are to be begun in the first half of 1952. Construction will begin on a complex of buildings for the Academy of Sciences Azerbaydzhan SSR in the region of the highland plateau.(32)

Agdam has a 2-year teachers' institute, three tekhnikums, several secondary and 7-year schools, and a number of medical and cultural institutions. An asphalt plant is being completed and the streets of town are being asphalted. The second Agdam waterworks, three times more powerful than the first one, has been put into operation. Plans call for an interrayon meat and dairy station, a public service combine, and a number of residential and communal buildings. Some 15 million rubles are being invested from the state and local budget.(35)

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

50X1-HUM

SOURCES

1. Kishinev, Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 28 Nov 51
2. Kiev, Pravda Ukrainy, 29 Dec 51
3. Moscow, Pravda, 22 Feb 52
4. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 9 Apr 52
5. Ibid., 18 Apr 52
6. Moscow, Vechernyaya Moskva, 5 Jan 52
7. Sovetskaya Moldaviya, 10 Apr 52
8. Ibid., 14 Feb 52
9. Ibid., 21 Feb 52
10. Frunze, Sovetskaya Kirgiziya, 22 Mar 52
11. Ibid., 15 Mar 52
12. Ibid., 20 Mar 52
13. Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 8 Feb 52
14. Yerevan, Kommunist, 15 Jan 52
15. Zarya Vostoka, 17 Apr 52
16. Minsk, Sovetskaya Belorussiya, 3 Feb 52
17. Zarya Vostoka, 9 Apr 52
18. Ibid., 13 Feb 52
19. Ibid., 16 Feb 52
20. Ibid., 5 Apr 52
21. Ibid., 14 Dec 51
22. Ibid., 20 Apr 52
23. Moscow, Trud, 11 Apr 52
24. Zary Vostoka, 4 Jan 52
25. Ibid., 21 Dec 51
26. Petrozavodsk, Leninskoye Znanya, 6 Apr 52
27. Zarya Vostoka, 3 Jan 52
28. Ibid., 28 Dec 51
29. Pravda Ukrainy, 30 Jan 52
30. Zarya Vostoka, 24 Oct 51
31. Moscow, Izvestiya, 14 Dec 51
32. Baku, Bakinskiy Rabochiy, 1 Jan 52
33. Ibid., 3 Jan 52
34. Ibid., 22 Feb 52
35. Ibid., 7 Mar 52

- E N D -

- 5 -

CONFIDENTIAL